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BOARD MEETINGS March 31, June 30, September 29, December 29

Happy Holidays

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



The year 1968 is fast coming to a close and our Convention will soon be upon us.

I have fulfilled my ambition and visited all 80 clubs that belong to our organization, plus attending the American Numismatic Association's convention in San Diego, Calif.

We have driven and flown over 8200 miles, met many wonderful people, some clubs had small memberships but what they lack in quantity they made up in quality, and if Ann and I seem to a little fatter it is because of the many donuts and goodies which we enjoyed at the clubs.

It has given me a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure to have had this interesting experience. I'm sure the many numismatists we met will keep our hobby alive for many years to come.

A first for the Numismatic Association of Southern California Convention on February 13 - 16, 1969 is the man operated press from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing showing how our paper money is made. They will also have on display their collection of United States Notes and Stamps.

I want to take this opportunity to thank my officers, members of the board, my committee chairman, volunteer workers and YOU membership for making this a year I shall long remember.

See you at the 14th Annual Convention of the Numismatic Association of Southern California. **THE BIGGEST AND BEST** YET.

Your President,

FOSTER HALL

YOUR EDITOR SPEAKS

At the time this is being read, Thanksgiving will have come and gone, but the festive feelings of the Holiday Spirit will be among the uppermost thoughts in our minds as we go about our daily rounds. Those of us who are enjoying the many benefits of the wonderful hobby of Numismatics, will reflect on the many blessings that build toward a fulfillment in life. The times when we have approached a friend we haven't seen in some time, the warm handclasping, the exchange of friendly glance that leads to renewing that friendship, and talking of our common interests in Numismatics. It brings us to realize that even though we may not be successful in winning a first place in exhibiting, or being able to find a few elusive specimens for a collection, we certainly can be thankful for the many friends that we have collected about us through our interests in Numismatics.

When this issue comes out most of the member Clubs of N.A.S.C. will have established their new slate of officers for 1969. That information is too late for this issue; however,, for the information of all, it is requested that all N.A.S.C. member Clubs apprise the editor of the names of their officers for 1969 for publication in the next issue.

With best wishes for the Holiday Season,

WILLIAM O. WISSLEAD,
Editor.

NUMISMATIC NEWS

AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1969, THE ANNUAL DUES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILL BE \$3.00 PER YEAR.

NEW MEETING PLACE

SAN FERNANDO COIN CLUB, Lincoln Savings, Woodman & Riverside Dr Sherman Oaks, Calif. 2nd Tuesday each month,, un til 1st of year. Starting 1969 will meet at the same place, but return to the 2nd Monday each month.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE NOMINATION OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR N.A.S.C. FOR 1969

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THE BARNYARD SET

By

XENIA KREIZEL

After one has looked through the coins of many Foreign Countries and chosen those that are the most desirable, it enhances the appreciation of the coins if one will study about the country itself. Learning the geographical, industrial and agricultural facts of the country is interesting, also the customs of the people can be of great interest. I have tried to do that in my study of the Barnyard Coins of Ireland; perhaps this will bring to you a few facts concerning the country and make you more appreciative of the coins.

Ireland, an island in the north Atlantic, is about as big as the State of Maine. It is saucer shaped with flat lands in the middle and mountains all around the coast. The highest mountain peak measures about three thousand feet. The climate is mild, and since the Gulf Stream brings warm currents of air across the Atlantic from the Gulf of Mexico, one might say it gets its climate from America. Palm trees flourish beside the shamrocks and other lovely subtropical flowers. The term Emerald Isle has often been used to describe this little country, because of the constant moisture that keeps the surrounding fields green. Summer is cool and winters are green, and no spot in the land is more than fifty miles from the sea. Ireland has many fine harbors and lakes, the latter of which the Lakes of Killarney are the most famous. The longest of several rivers is the Shannon, on

which the government spent for million dollars on the construction of dams in order to bring power and light to the nearby villages and towns. Although most of Ireland is devoted to agriculture and the raising of livestock; many small industries can be found within the borders. Ireland is famous for the manufacture of Waterford Glass, and in the north delicate pottery is produced which goes by the name of Belleek pottery. Other industries are distilling and brewing, linen making and ship building.

Ireland is known as a sportsman's paradise, abounding in a wealth of game and fish, and the people enjoy hunting and the sport of racing. Dublin, the Capital, has a population of one-half million people; it boasts two universities, free education in the primary schools. Parents may choose a private school or a private tutor for their children as soon as education is required for all. Freedom of speech and conscience and the right of assembly as well as the right to private ownership is enjoyed by all Irishmen. The motto to have ownership in the hands of many rather than a few, is adhered to by the citizenry.

For hundreds of years Ireland was a captive land. The beginning of the Celtic Irish is a guess; much about them is legend and tradition. The Celts came from Eastern Europe by the way of Egypt, and one of the Chieftains married an Egyptian Princess. For years the

Celts was called Scotland and we now know as Scotland was Caledonia. Little is known of the people of Ireland before the time of the Celts.. However, it is known they used instruments of flint for their weapons, and in later years iron was used for their domestic purposes. The first Celts arrived there about a hundred years before the Birth of Christ. They were a strong and organized people and soon set up a successful type of government. The Celts drove the ancient race out; and say this is the beginning of the legend of the Leprechauns. They were tall, handsome, fair-haired, and they enjoyed a high form of civilization, had a wonderful imagination, and faithful to their religion and customs.

The present government of Ireland has set aside a department to catalogue the folklore of centuries. These stories have to do with fairies and other little people. A number of Irish poems have been recorded by monks of the 7th century. Their paradise, to which, unlike the Garden of Eden, women were admitted, was a land of everlasting youth. An ancient law declared if a woman suffered an attack of jealousy she was not to be held responsible for four days after the jealous fit. The Irish Druids worshipped the sun, moon and stars. Saint Patrick came in the 5th century as a captive when he was sixteen. Some years later he escaped and went back to his family and studied for several years to become a priest..He could never forget his time in Ireland and always tried to improve himself so he could go

back and teach the people about the true son who is Christ. He was in his old age when he came back to Ireland, praying daily that the Love of God would become kindled in their hearts. He taught Christianity first to the chieftains and then to the people. He died March 17th, some say in 460. St. Patrick's day is the only National holiday in Ireland.

With the exception of the six northern counties, Ireland, in 1921, after many years of struggle, became a Free State. The six northern counties decided to stay with England. Some years later the government decided to institute a separate coinage, partly because of national prestige and also to take advantage of quite a substantial profit to be realized from a token coinage. At this time British coins were the only ones used in Ireland, these having been minted as far back as 1823.

The coinage act was passed in 1926 and a steering committee of six was appointed. Their first task was to decide on the designs to be used on the coinage. Ireland was the first modern state to design an entire new coinage! This was quite an undertaking for there were several factors to be taken into consideration, some of which are listed below:

1. There was to be a complete breakaway from any designs on British coins, although the British monetary systems and denominations were to be retained. It would not be sensible to do otherwise as Ireland depended so much on its trade with the United Kingdom.

2. The Crown piece was to be considered obsolete.

3. The threepence and sixpence were to be larger, but the remaining denominations were to be the same size as the British coins.

4. The Irish coinage was to be of a different metallic content than that of the British, which was primarily fifty per cent of silver and an alloy. For metal content the farthing, halfpenny and penny were to have 95½ per cent copper,, 3 per cent tin and 1½ per cent zinc. The threepence and sixpence were to be of nickel. The shilling, florin and halfcrown were to retain a high percentage of silver, in order to retain a high quality, even if it meant sacrificing some of the profits. It was decided that these last three coins would contain 75 per cent silver and 25 per cent alloy.

Many suggestions were made in regard to the designs on the coins, among which some suggested round towers and shamrocks, but Ireland is famous for its huntin', shootin' and fishin', so animals indigenous to Irish countryside were decided upon:

Farthing-----	a Woodcock
Halfpenny-----	a Pig and Piglets
Penny-----	Hen and Chickens
Threepence-----	a Hare
Sixpence-----	a Wolfhound, a Ram as a substitute
Shilling-----	a Bull
Florin-----	a Salmon
Halfcrown-----	a Horse

Tradition was to be carried with a harp on the obverse of all the series. The harp had been introduced by Henry VIII and had over the years

become a distinctive symbol of Ireland. The committee for the coinage decided to select seven artists to submit designs. Three of these seven were to be from Ireland and the remaining four were to be internationally known numismatic artists. Fraser, who designed the Buffalo on the U.S. Five Cent piece was asked to submit a design, but he declined the invitation. A young Yugoslavian missed the closing date because of a postal error. The three from Ireland were Albert Power, Olive Sheppard and Jerome Connor. Paul Manslip, an American sculptor who designed the Fascist emblem on the Italian coinage, was invited. Also invited was 32 year old Percy Metcalfe whose work included the portrait of King Faud on Egyptian coinage, and King Feasal on the coins of Iraq. Each artist was guaranteed a fee of fifty pounds on submission of designs, and asked to enclose their price in case their designs were selected. The committee in charge decided they would look at none of the designs until all had been submitted, then each design for each denomination would be separately judged. However, it was decided that the Harp would be used on the obverse of all coins.

When the committee had selected the design for each coin they were surprised to find they had all been submitted by one man, Percy Metcalfe. They invited Mr. Metcalfe to Dublin so he could revise his design of the horse, bull, wolfhound and pig. After these few changes all designs were then accepted. The coins were to be struck at the Royal Mint in London. Through the ensuing

rs there have been 6001 proof
s minted of which 4006 sets have
n offered to the public. There
e 48 more sets minted in 1962
none released since they are
offered for sale.

The Numismatic Society of
and was inaugurated on March 3,
1 with 58 members.. A bulletin is
lished four times yearly in con-
tion with the activities of the
iety.) The critic of The Manches-
Guardian, commented upon the
nage of Ireland as to the beauty
traditions it had followed and
plimented the committee on
ing the nerve to designate the
nals to be used, with other com-
ts reserved for the design of the
erse.

Following are some of the
lore tales of Ireland:

The story of the origin of the
is most interesting. A man
ed Macuel had a wife named
a who, after an angry moment,
from him. He later found her
g on the beach asleep beside
skeleton of a whale. The wind
blew through the bones had
ed the lady to sleep, it even had
leepy effect on the man himself.
went to the forest and made the
e of a harp, into which he put
tendons of the whale, and thus
first Irish harp was made. To
Irish the harp is a gifted instru-
t, it eases domestic strife, gives
cess to love and reveals secrets.
s used as the national arms of
nd and is also on the National

We aslo associate the Sham-
with the Irish and it is their

national flower, in which the leaf
and not the blossom is used as the
symbol. The story of its origin
related that when Saint Patrick was
trying to explain Christianity to the
people he was having difficulty in
putting points over. He stooped to
pick a shamrock and told his listen-
ers, "Do you see this wild flower
with its three separated leaves?.
They are united on one stem, the
leaves represent the three trinities,
and the stem but one God."

One day the King of Munster
was strolling by a lake on his land
when suddenly he heard a voice cry-
ing "help". He leaped into the
water and rescued a very frail little
woman. As soon as she had regained
her breath, she asked how she could
repay him. The King answered that
her thanks were quite enough; as he
spoke she realized that he stammer-
ed. She suddenly thought there was
something she could do for him
about this. She told him of her fairy
powers and hinted that he had a
secret desire to be eloquent. She
looked toward the castle, fixed her
eyes on the top most tower, and
whispered several Gaelic phrases.
She then told the King to go there,
lean out of the top window and kiss
the stone below. She promised if he
did this he would be gifted with a
silver tongue. The King quickly
did as he was bade and he never
stammered again. Being a generous
King, he did not want to keep this
gift to himself. Therefore, he wel-
comed all from miles around, allow-
ing them to kiss the BLARNEY
STONE which to this day is a
symbol of eloquent speech.

DESIGNER OF THE PEACE DOLLAR

By LEE MARTIN

Anthony de Francisci was born in Palermo, Sicily, on July 13, 1887. The youth of de Francisci was spent apprenticing under his father's watchful eye in his marble works. During this severe bit of "on the job training" the talents of a future engraver were developed. Additional training at the Palermo Institute of Fine Arts is also credited with advancing his technical know-how.

At the early age of fifteen de Francisci was an acknowledged sculptor. He immigrated to the United States, there to continue his training and to practice his trade. He arrived in the U.S. in 1903 and wasted no time enrolling in the Cooper Art Institute where he associated with many of the men who were to prove instrumental in furthering his career. Numismatists will recognize the names of Adolph Weinman and Herman MacNeil as two who aided his ultimate recognition.

By 1917 de Francisci was satisfied that he had become the complete medalist sculptor and began accepting major commissions. Just three years later he was awarded the Maine Centennial Commemorative half dollar assignment and was so successful that this led to compete with five other artists for the selection of a design that would become a new silver dollar.

The fine arts committee consisted of a number of knowledgeable men. One, James Earle Fraser, had already created the Buffalo

Nickel. Among the artists who competed with de Francisci was A.A. Weinman; if Weinman's design had been accepted, he would have been responsible for three of our coins.

The element of time was a vital factor in all the designs submitted as the coinage was scheduled to start in 1921 and the year was rapidly slipping to a close. Just four days remained for de Francisci to complete his models so in desperation he chose his recent bride Maria Caferelli to represent the portrait of Liberty which he would feature on the obverse of the coin. The reverse featured an eagle with the word "Peace" plainly visible and an alternate reverse with a more militant bird that was rejected.

Any veteran of World War II who remembers the "Ruptured Duck" discharge emblem is familiar with another of de Francisci's creations. This lapel button was worn by millions of happy newly created civilians and was one of the artist's personal favorites because of the sentiment involved. In an interview with de Francisci's daughter, Gilda Slate, she pointed out that the emblem was originally made for the government in 1925 for the R.O.T.C. and the National Guard, but was never issued to them.

Very few men make a permanent mark upon the world and numismatists a hundred years from now will be interested in the man who made the only U.S. coin devoted to Peace.

THE COINAGE AND HISTORY OF LIBERIA

Liberia was the first independent republic on the continent of Africa, and its administrative officers are negroes. It covers about 111,369 square miles on the west coast of Africa and lies between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast.

At the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century the United States was facing the serious problem of providing for many freed slaves, whose ever-increasing number complicated the situation in the young republic.

In 1816 the American Colonization Society was formed, and in 1820 with Government aid, a strip of land was bought on the East African coast. The project of the settlement of these former slaves with a great many difficulties was not until 1847 could this experiment be called successful.

In that year Liberia became a republic and adopted a constitution identical to our own. The capital is the city of Monrovia.

The first copper coins were minted in the U.S. probably in Massachusetts. They were the size of our one-cent coins and dated 1833. The obverse shows a nude man leaning against a palm tree, with a ship to the left, "Liberia" above the tree, and the date on the bottom. The reverse inscription reads "The American Colonization Society Founded A.D. 1820. One Cent." Diameter is 28mm.

The next issue is dated 1847 and consists of a one and a two-cent piece, both of copper. The obverse shows a Liberty head with a star on cap, and a border with

incuse inscription. "Republic of Liberia" above, three stars below bust. On the truncation of the bust the initials W.J.T. for W.J. Taylor. The reverse has a palm tree and ship to the right, incuse inscription on border. "One cent" or "Two cents" above tree, one star on each side, the date 1847 on the bottom. 28 and 35mm respectively.

There are also one and two-cent pieces of 1862. The obverse is the same as the previous issue. The reverse has two stars instead, one on each side, otherwise no change except the date.

A full set of five coins, one and two-cent in bronze, and 10, 25 and 50 cents in silver dated 1896, was issued. The reverses on the silver coins have 10, 25, 50 Cents and the date 1896, all within an olive wreath. Another set without change of design except the date was issued in 1906.

After a long interval a new set of bronze coins was introduced in 1937, consisting of one-half, one and two-cent pieces. The obverse shows an elephant to the left, above "Republic of Liberia" below one star. The reverse is the same as the previous issue except for the date. Diameter 17, 25 and 28mm respectively.

This is an interesting and unusual series in foreign coins for the collector who enjoys historical research.

Author unknown.

Taken from the W.V.C.C. Bulletin

CULION LEPER COLONY COINAGE

By

EDWARD M. UHLIG

San Bernardino County Coin Club

Editor's Note: This article originally appeared in the Spring, 1966 issue of Calcoin News, publication of the California State Numismatic Association.

The year 1903 is an outstanding date in the numismatic history of the Philippine Islands. In that year was issued the first coinage as a territory of the United States, and the recall of all the Spanish coinage in use at bullion values.

Also in 1903 the United States Congress set aside Culion Island in the China Sea, about 150 miles southwest of Manila, as a leper colony. This colony, after much preliminary work, was established in May, 1906. At the establishment of the colony, a portion of the island was set up as a non-leper town. Here would live those administering and operating the hospital and supply functions. It was decided also to have a separate coinage for use by the lepers in their transactions among themselves.

It was not until 1913 that the first coinage was struck and issued. This first issue was of aluminum and in six denominations: half centavo, one centavo, five centavos, ten centavos, twenty centavos, and one peso. This issue was contracted for with Frank & Co. of Manila, and is the only issue not struck by the government at the Manila mint.

The second issue was in 1920, and was struck at the Manila mint

of aluminum and in three denominations: ten centavos, twenty centavos and one peso.

The third issue was in 1922 and was struck at the Manila mint. At this striking copper-nickel was used as it was found that aluminum did not stand up because of the adverse climatic conditions. This issue was in two denominations: twenty centavos and one peso.

The first three issues had on the obverse the value and the inscription "Culion Leper Colony-- Philippine Islands", and on the reverse a caduceus, the date of issue and the inscription "Philippine Health Service."

The fourth issue was in 1925 and was struck at the Manila mint of copper-nickel as this alloy had been found very satisfactory after its use in the 1922 issue. There was only one denomination struck, the one peso, and a distinctive change was made in the design of this coin. The obverse is a bust of Jose Rizal, a Philippine patriot and martyr, who was executed by the Spanish in 1896. The obverse also includes the inscription "Culion Leper Colony-- Philippine Islands". On the reverse is the seal of the Philippine Health Service, and the date of issue, and the value in the inscription "Philippine Health Service -- One Peso."

Coincident with the 1925 issue the Director of Health, Jacobo Fajardo, issued new and strict regulations concerning the use

Culion coinage and regular Philippine coinage by the lepers and non-lepers. The leper coinage is limited to that part of Culion occupied by the lepers, and non-leper having dealings with lepers had to exchange Culion coinage at the gate at par when buying. "The Chief of Police and Agents to enforce the regulations. Any person found violating the regulations to be punished by a fine of not more than fifteen pesos or imprisonment not to exceed one year or both."

The fifth issue was in 1927 struck in copper-nickel alloy at the Manila mint. Two denominations were made: one centavo and five centavos. This issue followed the fourth issue in design and on the reverse of the one centavo is the bust of A. Mabini, who was known as the "brains of the Revolution of 1896", and the inscription "Culion Colony -- Philippine Islands." On the reverse is the seal of the Philippine Health Service, the date 1927 and the inscription, "Philippine Health Service" followed by the value written out.

The sixth and last issue was in 1930, and like the previous three issues was struck in Copper-nickel at the Manila mint. This issue was in two denominations: one centavo (which is very rare) and five centavos. The one centavo on the reverse has a bust of Jose Rizal and the inscription, "Leper Colonies and Stations -- Philippine Islands, On the reverse the value in large figures, the date and the inscription "Philippine Health Service -- Leper Coin -- One Centavo." The

ten centavos on the obverse has the bust of A. Bonifacio, one of the leaders in the 1896 revolution and the inscription "Leper Colonies and Stations -- Philippine Islands." On the reverse the value in large figures, the date and the inscription, "Philippine Health Service -- Leper Coin -- Ten Centavos", are shown.

In 1926 the Director of Health, Jacabo Fajardo, had made arrangements for the leper coinage to be used by the patients at the large San Lazaro Hospital in Manila, a leper hospital from Spanish times. The 1930 issue of coins reflected this order in the inscription on the reverse, "Leper Colonies and Stations".

It is very interesting to note that since Philippine Independence in 1946, the three heroes honored on the leper coinage have now been further honored. In 1961 the Philippine Republic issued two commemorative coins, a fifty centavos and a one peso, both in silver. The head of Jose Rizal appears on the fifty centavos, and the bust of Rizal on the one peso.

In September of 1965 the Philippine Republic struck two more commemorative one peso coins in silver. These further honor A. Bonifacio on one of the peso pieces and the other honors A. Mabini.

Since the last issue of leper colony coins in 1930 there have been several great changes in the Philippine Islands. Three years of war and occupation by a foreign country, the recapture of the islands by the United States forces, and then two years later on July 4, 1946 independence granted the Philippine

With all this in mind the author in January of 1965 wrote to the Philippine Health Service in Manila asking several questions concerning the Culion Island Leper Colony Coinage and below is quoted from a letter received in answer and signed by Amadeo H. Cruz, M.D. C.P.H., Director of Health Service..

"The coinage of Culion since 1930 have not been changed and the latest issue was made on that date. From your letter I think you have a complete collection of all issues from 1913 to 1930 of the six denominations. During the wartime the use of the Culion coinage became widespread in the entire region, it being much preferred to the Japanese money. At present, the lepers are allowed the use of the regular currency of the country.

The population of Culion has

decreased from 6900 before the war to 2200 at present. This decrease in population is due to several reasons, significant among which are (1) increased death rate during the Japanese time because of very inadequate food and medical supply at the time; (2) the discharge from the colony of negative lepers; and (3) the current method of management of leprosy at the home of the patient through the establishment of rural health units and mobile skin clinics in all the communities in the country."

From the above it would appear that the Culion Island coinage will in a few years be a thing of the past and will be in the same category as the tokens of our Civil War, the company or store coins of the old fields, and the hacienda tokens of Mexico.

COMMENTS FROM SOME SPEAKERS

1. Letters inviting speakers should be signed originals, not carbon copies.
2. A map of how to get there would be most useful.
3. It would be courteous to invite the speaker to dinner before the talk, thus insuring the speaker being present and on time.
4. Adequate time should be allowed the speaker, including ample time for questions and answers which are a part of a speaker's reward--a chance to learn about new material, with a chance of acquiring same.
5. A copy of the club's meeting notice assuring the speaker that this is his night to speak.

COMMENT FROM PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

A speaker unable to speak should notify someone in the club that he is unable to attend, or make arrangements for someone else to take his place.

MINOR AND/OR JUNIOR COLLECTOR

By SLIM DUNBAR

I had the pleasure of attending ANA Convention in San Diego. Only trouble was the days were long enough for me to see, hear, and eat everything I wanted

Most impressive to me was Club Representatives breakfasting. There we heard of the importance of an ANA membership, advantages of club memberships in many ways it helps our coin club. Suggestions were given on problems, collection protection, running club activities, use of the coin club library and on many other things available to the individual as a member of the coin club.

But to me a discussion of the importance of the "Minor and/or Junior Collectors" was of great importance. How do you classify a Minor or Junior Collector"? To a youngster interested in numismatics is a pleasure, and to give a few items to help him make merit badge or help him in a school program - maybe furnish a coin from his great grandparents and - or give him a coin of his date is a tonic that will help him sleep sound and relaxed.

But what about those 25 or over who may find in their change something they do not recognize - maybe a dime, nice and shiny, or a coin with three marks on it they first thought to be a dime; maybe a half dollar that has two men on one side and two women and the name Los Angeles on the reverse; perhaps one

with the map of the United States on one side and two colored persons on the other; maybe some one gives them a half cent that is larger than our one cent yet it says United States; they may discover a piece of fractional currency that is still negotiable - then they really become interested. What do we call these collectors,, "Juniors or Minors"?

None of us were born numismatists. There is an embarrassing period of seeking information. They may ask questions and get answers with a "how silly can you be" expression, but with a little encouragement they keep at it and after getting over the "fast buck stage" they learn there are books to read, clubs to join, libraries that supply additional information and they continue to collect coins of different countries, type sets, coins picturing ships, horses, musical instruments, famous people - they're learning the history of the world. About this time they wish they knew what they thought they knew after their first year's effort. Their interest will continue growing.

Should you run into a minor and/or junior collector, take special care of the beginner. Don't forget to share your information, help him become a numismatist, and you too will find joy in answering their questions.

Remember the minor or junior collectors of today may well become the great numismatists of tomorrow.

TURKEY

Compiled by Eileen Lawson

"Turkey, land of mystery and intrigue", I thought as I searched for some background information to set the stage for our next month's program, and found a paradox; reference books had either a meagre amount of information, or were so full of fascinating facts there was difficulty selecting only a few as an introduction to our program. I have attempted to give you only information on the people as our speaker will cover the numismatic information fully. The following is from reference books published nearly a hundred years ago --

The Turkish Piaster is called in Arabic, Gersh; plural, Grush. The Piaster is divided in 40 Paras, and the Para in 3 Aspers. The Para is called in Turkey "Actshe" and in Egypt "Fadda". In accounts with foreign lands the Piaster is divided into 100 Aspers or Minas.

The Mahometan religion forbids the making of any likeness for any purpose; therefore, the coins of Turkey bear only the toghra or monogram of the Sultan. Inscriptions in "Taleek or Niskhee" Arabic letters and Turkish numerals.

The Turkish Mints are located as follows: Constantinople stamped with Kostantine. Cairo, Egypt, bearing stamp Mirsh. Tripoli, stamp Trahbluos, and Tunnis, stamp Tunis. The Mint at Algiers, bearing the stamp Jesair, was abolished December 22, 1847. Smyrna has the privilege of issuing money; but little is

coined by that Assay office or branch Mint. On some of the more ancient Turkish coins the mark of the Constantinople or principal Mint of Turkey is changed from "Kostantinie" to "Islamboul". True, Constantinople is also known by the word Stamboul an easy corruption of the original Greek name; still it appears that the Turks intended a play upon this word, and at the same time to commend the Mahometan religion, by stamping on their coins Islamboul, which translated means "The fullness of the true faith". All of the Sultans of Turkey, from Ottoman I, A.D. 1296 down to Selim III, A.D. 1789 used the title Islamboul in connection with the other titles of Turkish royalty.

The floating debt of Turkey amounts to over \$260,000,000 gold. Foreign loans about £182,900,750, equal to about \$888,897,645 gold.

The interest on this debt and the other expenditures of the government are covered by taxes most burdensome and excessive. The taxes of a district are sold out to speculators, who supply the needed funds to the government. These are known as "Contractors of the Revenue", and not infrequently each of these sells again to one or more parties, who in turn do the same until there are often half a dozen profits made on what the people pay for the support of the government.

The principal taxes are: "Ashir" or Tithes. This covers

agricultural products of all arable lands, such as the cereals, cotton, tobacco, grapes, figs, opium, etc. In grain the tax is paid in kind; but in most of the other products in money on an estimated cash value.

"Bedal", a tax for exemption from military duty. The Christians and other non-Mahometan population, for a compensation of 5,000 Piasters, about \$216.50 in gold, for each recruit. The Mahometans have to pay from 5,000 to 10,000 Piasters, according to rank.

"Sayme" or tithes of sheep, goats and cattle in general, is a substitute for the "Ashir" and when paid in kind is every tenth sheep, goat, etc.; but is usually paid in money on the basis of one-tenth the average cash valuation.

"Verghee" is the property tax and is divided into "Temrak-Verghee" tax on real estate, and "Timetouh-Verghee" or income tax". The Temrak-Verghee is collected, first, fourths of one per cent of the estimated fee-simple of all houses and lands; six times the annual produce assumed to represent the fee-simple on an estate, and four per cent of all the rent if sublet and not subject to tithes. The Timetouh-Verghee or income tax is three per cent on all gross profits from investment capital. Besides the treasury, where all these taxes are paid, the Government is the owner of the Sacred Treasury of Islam and the treasury of the Seraglio.

The Sacred Treasury of Islam is one of the most important institutions of the Great Mosque, or the House of God. Each Mahometan pil-

grim makes a cash offering for the defence of Islam or Holy Faith, amounting in the aggregate about 70 to 75,000,000 Piasters annually. This Sacred Treasury consists of three immense treasury chests, the first of which was opened and used in defence of the Holy Faith during the Russo-Turco war of 1828-1829; the second chest was opened during the Crimean war of 1854-1856; but the third chest remains unopened and is believed to contain about 450 to 500,000,000, the accumulation of about five hundred years. The "Sheik-ul-Islam", or supreme ecclesiastical chief of Mahometanism, has ordered the delegation of the "Ulema or Learned" to visit Mecca for the purpose of obtaining the contents of that third offertory chest; but the true amount it really contains, provided it has not been interviewed on the sly, will never be known, for their religion forbids them to let the world know of the heavenly treasures.

The treasury of the Seraglio, is a dazzling array of precious stones and jewels of untold value. The collection embraces pearls many of them as large as sparrow eggs; a throne of pure massive gold, inlaid with real pearls; draperies embroidered with rubies, sapphires and pearls; a massive gold cradle, studded with precious stones; inlaid armor, jeweled helmets, sword hilts decorated with diamonds; coffee trays of ebony, with a double row of large diamonds, set close together; tshoobooks or pipe stems, sword belts, caskets and bushels of necklaces of the most splendid description, huddled together in glass cases, and flashing like fire-flies in the dark.

The most costly article in the treasury is a toilet table of Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone of great value and other valuable material, richly inlaid with precious stones of every description. The pillars that support the mirror are set with diamonds; the stem and claws of the table are covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies etc. along the edge of the table hangs a deep fringe of diamonds with immense solitaires. The next costly treasure is the sword of the Sultan, worn on gala-days; it is of the finest Damascus steel, heavily mounted in solid gold, decorated with fifteen solitaire diamonds, each one as large as the top of a man's thumb, surrounded by precious stones of almost every description. This Serai or Seraglio containing these countless treasures was erected by Mahomet II between A.D. 1455 and 1480, and is situated in the heart of Constantinople. This Serai or Seraglio (meaning palace) is the chief residence of the Sultan, and stands in a triangular enclosure surrounded by a strong wall, on a point of land with the Bosphorus to the east, and the Golden Horn to the north. The wall is about three miles long, and the water frontage is two-thirds of the entire length. Within the enclosure are several public edifices, including the Mint, Treasury and Arsenal; besides several Mosques, private dwellings and offices of the ministers of war and treasury.

No monetary unit of any country has met with such a rapid decline in value as the Turkish Gersh or Piaster. Quite in contrast with the debasement of coin is the native hon-

esty of the Turkish people. It does not seem to occur to them that an desirable end can be attained by lying or misrepresentation. In trading their fidelity to every verbal agreement is as remarkable as it is creditable. If a Turk promises to deliver a commodity on a certain day, in a given place, at a stated price, the goods will be on hand, entirely irrespective of the profit or loss that may accrue from the transaction. Neither note nor bond will enhance his punctuality or precision.

Compiled by Eileen Lawson, and taken from The Wire Edge, the monthly bulletin of the Los Angeles Coin Club.

NOTICE

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA shall make first, second and third awards for the most outstanding articles published each year in the N.A.S.C. Quarterly.

This award shall be judged and determined by a committee of judges named by the chairman of the literary award committee who is appointed by the president. Only articles published for the first time in the N.A.S.C. Quarterly shall be eligible for the awards. Not more than one award shall be made to any individual. The person entering an article must be a member of N.A.S.C.

Literary Awards Committee

KNOW YOUR MONEY

An interesting fact not generally known about our one dollar is that its life expectancy is estimated by our Treasury Dept. as approximately 13 months, compared with the relatively longer life of other currencies of U.S. currency used frequently.

Of particular interest to collectors is the 1938 series one dollar commonly referred to as the "been" bill due to the wording appearing on this series alone, which certifies that there has been no change in the Treasury of the United States of America, One Silver Dollar, in contrast to the previous wording, "This certifies that there is on deposit in the Treasury of the United States of America, One Silver Dollar in Silver."

The paper used for our currency is 50% cotton in which are embedded small pieces of red and blue fibres, one of several factors used as a precaution against counterfeiting. Other precautions are the use of a special ink made by the Bureau, and the printing of notes by the intaglio-plated method. Four hundred pounds of paper, manufactured by a secret process formula, are produced annually at the rate of 7 tons per day, for our U.S. currency by the American Paper & Company Inc., of Dalton, Georgia, who collect rags from all over the world for that purpose. Finished sheets are counted, inspected, and delivered to Government employees for another count before being packaged and sent to the post office in guarded trucks. This

paper is of such quality that it is estimated it can withstand 2,200 double foldings along the same crease, without breaking.

Although, there are currently more than a billion and a half one dollar bills in circulation, there are few persons who know the meaning behind the symbols. First and foremost is the Treasury Seal, a distinguishing feature of our American currency. This seal, adopted only after approval by the Continental Congress, has appeared in one form and color or another, on every piece of paper money issued by the Treasury Dept. since 1862, and constitutes the final stamp of approval that insures the legality of our currency.

It symbolizes pictorially and verbally, the basic truths upon which our great nation is founded: This nation's dependence upon God; the importance of putting spiritual welfare of our country above material things; the beginning of our U.S. as an independent nation; the responsibility of each individual State to protect the freedom of all the States; peace; strength; endurance; self-reliance. And by its colors of red, white and blue, represent respectively, hardiness and valor; purity and innocence; vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

Its use is not confined to our currency alone, but is employed for official documents, medals, stationery and publications, and in many other ways under the supervision of the Secretary of State. We,

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COINS of ANCIENT GREECE

From the Bulletin of A.C.C.

In the seventh century B.C. the Greeks began to make coins of a standard shape, size and metal content, and to use coins of different denominations in the Sixth Century. From such early coins as the silver stater of Aegina, they went on to produce such works of art as the coins of Syracuse. All of these coins were made by hand, using the same method which would be used until the seventeenth century A.D. The earliest coins had a design only on the obverse, but later the reverse was given a design too.

A hardened bronze die for the obverse was set in an anvil, and another die for the reverse set in a punch which could be held by a man. A heated silver disk was set on the obverse die with tongs, the punch with the reverse die was set on top of the silver disk. Then the man holding the punch struck it with a hammer, forcing the heated silver into the design on the dies. After it was removed from the anvil, the coin was complete.

The Greeks early adopted silver as their standard metal. Portraits of gods and mythological heros were used on the obverse of nearly all their coins. On the reverse they used pictures of animals, symbols and similar designs. Most of the Greek Cities had a symbol which they used on their coins. The best known coin of Athens has a portrait of Athena, the patron goddess, on the obverse and an owl, sacred to Athena, on the reverse.

The finest Greek coins were made in the Greek colonies in Italy in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries B.C. Syracuse issued its most beautiful coins after its war with Carthage and Athens..

After the decline of the Greek city-states, Alexander the Great conquered almost all the known world. One of the coins issued by Alexander was a silver tetradrachm, which had a portrait of Herakles on the obverse and a picture of Zeus holding an eagle on the other side. This coin spread through Alexander's empire and was issued after his death. It could be called the first international coin. After Alexander's death, several of his generals issued coins with Alexander's portrait on them. Alexander was the first man to have his portrait on a coin.

KNOW YOUR MONEY Cont'd

as individuals, can help create a more favorable image of these United States by becoming familiar with and publicizing to others less formed, the significance of the details which represent so well the basic concepts of this great country of ours.

Taken from the Rockatomics Coin Bulletin of October 1968.

ALASKA'S COINAGE

Any story about Alaska must start with the native tribes of Eskimos and Indians. These people used many various items in trading among themselves, such as shark's teeth, small shells, highly polished and used in necklaces or belts. When the Russians started fur trading in Alaska they brought blankets, beads and buttons, all highly prized by the natives. Many kinds of beads were used, and with them they bought furs, gold dust and walrus ivory. The Hudson Bay Company introduced trade tokens with values designated by beaver skins.

The Indian tribes, found along the Southwestern part of Alaska's coast had some unusual large copper plates which were used as currency. Their value was based upon the number of blankets they represented. The Russian-American Trading Co. issued its own money between 1818-1866, it was printed on sealskin and very little of it exists today. In the Russian settlements their own coins were circulated and were in use when the United States purchased the territory in 1867. There was always a shortage of coins, and as trading became established, most of the time issued tokens which were used in trade and many varieties of these exist today.

During the Gold Rush days prices were very high and no use for small change was found. No pennies, nickels or dimes were used, but tokens were issued for 12½ cents. Perhaps the most interesting set of tokens issued in Alaska were the

"Bingles", issued to settlers of the Manranuska Valley. During the depression in 1935 the Federal Government made an attempt to relieve the hardships of the farmers of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin by moving some 201 families of them to the fertile Manuanuska Valley. They were granted 40 acres of land and \$3000 on 30 year loans at 3 per cent interest. The project was governed by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation with its headquarters at Palmer. In order to pay the men for their work and provide for the necessities of life, tokens were issued, which could only be spent at the Government store. Other merchants, including the local saloon soon accepted these tokens as money and their purpose was defeated.

These tokens are the same size as corresponding United States coins with the exception of the 1¢ piece which is octagonal. All denominations have the same design on both sides. The obverse and reverse are identical, the amount is given in the center, the letters ARRC are across the bottom, the inscription "Good for --- in trade" around the top edge. The \$5.00 and \$10.00 tokens are in brass, all others in aluminum. For a not really very handsome set of tokens the price today is surprisingly high, around \$400.00, but they are very scarce. Many other unusual tokens can be found and with them you can study the whole history of the largest state in our Union.

Taken from "Alaska's Coinage Through the Years" by M.M. Gould and Kenneth Bressett.

A POEM TO REMEMBER

It started as a hobby
To keep from being bored
Collecting dimes and pennies
It was all he could afford.

But as the hobby grew and grew
Some folders, he did need,
And then some special coin books
He simply had to read.

Then he saved some quarters
And finally it got worse,
He joined the TORRANCE COIN CLUB
And leaner went the purse.

There he learned about the Proofs
That he could buy and save,
They only cost him five bucks each
You should have heard him rave.

How if he bought enough of them
And saved them for a spell,
They'd multiply in value
Until the time to sell.

So he drew out all his savings
That was for a rainy day,
And bought some Proofs and halves
And filed them all away.

Now we found it logical
To rent a bank vault too,
We didn't want it stolen
There was nothing else to do.

So though some day, we may be rich
I've often heard it told,
I wish I could enjoy it now
Instead of when I'm old!

By Leonard Saunders

From Torrance Coin Club's "TORRACOIN"

QUESTION:

Who was the only U.S. President to have his image represented on a U.S. coin while still in office?

ANSWER:

Calvin Coolidge; the coin was the Sesquicentennial of Independence Commemorative half dollar, issued in 1926.

Collector Profile



Biographies can be filled with old statistics that do much to total the sum of the man but rarely detail the substance.

Gordon Z. Greepe is as familiar to California collectors as is their interest in coins. Attend a major coin show and you see Gordon photographing the events, presenting trophies and when he has exhibited, being awarded a prize which is often the "best-in-show".

His forty year coin background is well illustrated by the diversity of his displays. Paper money, ancients and tokens are only three phases of his interest. The range extends far beyond those fields and it merely adds to the involvement of Gordon with numismatics to say that he has won a minimum of thirty first places and half-dozen best-in-show awards.

Coin clubs have benefitted by Gordon's intense interest and his desire to serve. He belongs to even California coin clubs but is not merely a "joiner", he currently serves as president of the San

Gabriel Valley Coin Club and is on the board of many of the others. The prestigious Numismatic Literary Guild, which allows membership by invitation only, is happy to have Gordon as one of the Directors.

Despite the many traits which go to make Gordon a man or renowned, the story of his background was difficult to secure for he is also modest. It required a lot of prodding and a very tight deadline to produce the following data (furnished by his sister).

Gordon's grandmother, Ellen Curtis Spencer Clawson, traveled with Brigham Young's second party through rugged terrain in a covered wagon until the arrival in the beautiful valley of Salt Lake City. His grandfather, Hiram Clawson, managed the Brigham Young mercantile institution. Among the friends of Hiram was another name familiar to those who enjoy Americana. Horace Greeley, whose credo of "Go West, Young Man, Go West" had followed his own advice and often visited the Clawsons. But that is another story and another era.

Gordon's grandfather ultimately became manager of the famed Salt Lake Theatre, which featured many of the most famous actresses, among them Maude Adams . . . and Gordon's mother. The creative ability of Ivy Clawson has undoubtedly been transmitted to her son and one need only see the imaginative exhibits and the inspirational trophies designed by Galaxy Trophies to understand the

natural extension of his talents. Galaxy, Gordon's company, has become one of the most prominent distributors of plaques, medals, and trophies in California. When Gordon wins another award, the cliché "Coals to Newcastle" must speed through the minds of viewers. But a trophy earned is always a delight to receive no matter the backlog.

When Gordon arrived in California w-a-a-y back in 1923, he had acquired an interest in the engineering field. He went to work for Associated Oil as the Gas Engineer and stayed with that firm for 7 years. In the interim,, the brightest spot in Gordon's life occurred in (1928).. for he met, wooed and won Dorothy Kearns. They just celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary.

His early years were marked by innovations and inventions in the oil and gas industry. One patent involving gas measurement, led to a position with the firm which manufactured the item. He became sales manager and was with them for 10 years. By 1957 he had his own organization in El Monte - the Modern Utility Supply Company.

Almost simultaneously with his marriage to Dorothy, he had become interested in numismatics. His wife's grandfather, a Civil War Veteran, had left a small collection of early American coins. From this seed, the sturdy oak of coin fascination grew. In 1935, as entertainment chairman for the California Natural Gasoline Association's convention, Gordon created tokens to be used in lieu of money during a "for fun" gambling session.

The tokens were impressed with C.N.G.A. lettering and 1,000 of three denominations were made available. Because they were used during one evening, the 10¢, 20¢, and 50¢ are prime targets for token collectors. Their short use of five hours make them legitimate candidates for gambling token albums and also label them as keys.

Few biographies expose dark secrets in the subject's life but there is one unexplained curiosity that has not been revealed. The middle initial is "Z" and our hero chose to leave his middle initial unexplained,, but reader, are about to read the expose of Gordon Z... Greene's unrevealed name. Knowing him, I have decoded the probable name It is Z!E!S!T

DID YOU KNOW?

That glass money was current in Egypt for more than 600 years, circulating as late as 1766.

That the combined floor space at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D.C. is approximately 25 acres?

MEMBER CLUBS

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA

The speaker for the meeting of September 1, was Mr. JOHN REIDENBACH, speaking on the subject of ANCIENT JUDEAN COINAGE. Mr. Reidenbach is a very knowledgeable man in the Numismatic Field. He is also an accomplished linguist, acting as interpreter for the United States Government during World War I, and presently teaches Ancient Hebrew, and has spoken Japanese for many years. He has a colorful background in that he is a retired Art Director, having worked for the Saturday Evening Post, and United States Steel, as well as other industries. Indeed he is a gentleman scholar.

For the meeting of October 6, the speaker was EARL KEEFER, speaking on the subject GREEK COINAGE. Quoting from the Club records, he is a hard worker for the group and is also quite busy with the new society of Ancient Numismatics.

CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB

The speaker at the Sept 13th meeting was JERRY DEETS from Los Angeles.

LAURA W. NEMEZ was the guest speaker at the Nov. 8th meeting, telling of her trip to Hawaii under the title of LET ME TAKE YOU TO PARADISE.

COMPTON COIN CLUB

The main feature of the Sept. 18th meeting was a WHITE ELEPHANT SALE.

RALPH MARX took the members of the Club on a tour of THE HOLYLAND, PRESENT AND YESTERDAY, at the November 20th meeting.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

For the meeting of Oct. 3rd, Karl Brainard, Vice-President of the Club, continued with the educational format. He arranged for MEL KOHL to present a talk on COINS OF ETHIOPIA. Mel has a very interesting display and he is well versed on his topic.

The topic of the program for the meeting of November 7, was a short talk on Paper Money narrated by MEL FISHEL.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS CLUB

The October 1st meeting was the month of the annual WHITE ELEPHANT event. Each member was urged to bring at least one "White Elephant", wrapped as a gift to be auctioned off.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS

The 1968 MEXICO CITY OLYMPICS was the theme for the

program at the September 4 meeting, featuring WILLIAM CHISHOLM, member United States Olympic Committee,, speaking on the history of the Olympic Games.

Speaking at the October 2nd meeting on one of his many interesting subjects was HENRI HELLER of Temple City, Calif.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

The meeting of Sept. 23rd featured a SWAP AND TRADE night, with a short QUIZ PROGRAM.

The program at the Oct. 28th meeting saw Henri Heller at the podium speaking on the interesting subject of TOMORROW'S RARITIES.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS

The guest speaker for the meeting of September 13th, was GIL SCHMIDTMANN of Mentone, Calif. He talked about his Desert discoveries in California and Nevada, and had the various items with him on display.

It was an OTHER HOBBIES NIGHT at the October 11th meeting. All members were invited to bring something unusual in the way of another hobby to add to the interest of the evening.

Speaker for the night at the November 8th meeting was TOM MONTGOMERY, giving a resumé of his recent trip to the countries behind the Iron Curtain this summer.

FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB

The program at the Sept 11th

meeting was given by ETHEL STONE, speaking on the subject of THE THREE DOLLAR BILL. Ethel has been active in many Coin Clubs throughout this part of the State and a member of clubs in other areas of the country, and is Past President of the California Exonumist Society. Her exhibits have been exhibited both locally and nationally, winning her many, many awards.

TOMORROW'S RARITIES was the title of the program given by Mr. HENRI HELLER of Temple City, California.

EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

The program for the October 21st meeting was presented by Mr. BEN ABELSON, showing his slides with the narration of COIN MEDALS OF ISRAEL.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB

The speaker for the meeting of Sept. 26th was CLIFFORD KREIZEL of Hacienda Heights, Calif. using for his topic the subject of his trip to Thule Air Force Base where he obtained some interesting items of ivory used for trading.

At the October 24th meeting the program was a discussion on the new Philadelphia Mint. It was most interesting, and had not been shown before in this area..

GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB

The program for the meeting

. 26th was titled a COIN SHOW
O TELL. Those wishing to parti-
te brought their favorite coin or
s and was prepared to say a few
ds about it. An award was given
one of the participants on the
s of a drawing.

The meeting of October 25th,
ented BEN and CLAIRE ABEL-
with their program on COIN
DAL OF ISRAEL.

HISTORY OF WOODEN MONEY
the title of the program deliver-
by EARL O'CATHEY, at the
ember 22nd meeting. He was the
er of the "Best of Show" award
his display on wooden money at
Club's recent Coin Show.

AVEL COIN CLUB

The program for the Sept. 29th
ing was a new slide showing by
and Claire Abelson -- shown
he first time at a Coin Club,
d FIRST DAY-FIRST ISSUE -
ISRAELI 20th ANNIVERSARY

For the meeting of October 27,
were slides on the Historical
s Series of Coin Medals. The
s were prepared by the Govern-
of Israel, and forwarded to the
ers of the Club from Mr. Joseph
Assistant Trade Commissioner.

EWOOD COIN CLUB

Program Chairman, C.P. Wogo-
announced an interesting pro-
for the meeting of September 24.
.M. FEATHERSTONE present-
a illustrated talk on his quest
cks and minerals. He had just

returned from an extended trip through
the Western United States and up into
Canada.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB

The meeting of September 20
featured a WHITE ELEPHANT SALE
with members bringing some item to
donate to the Club to be auctioned
off, the proceeds going into the Club
treasury.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

At the meeting of September 17
the Club held a WHITE ELEPHANT
SALE. All members were asked to
clean their hiding places of old trea-
sures and put them on sale at the
meeting.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB

Due to the first Monday falling
on the Labor Day Holiday, the Long
Beach Coin Club held their meeting
one week later. The program for the
meeting of September 9th was by a
long time member of that Club, Mr.
JIM RAY. His subject was "SO-
CALLED DOLLARS".

RICHARD TROWBRIDGE of
Long Beach, Calif. spoke on the
subject COINAGE OF THE FIF-
TEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CEN-
TURIES IN ENGLAND, highlighting
the meeting of October 7th.

The program for the meeting of
November presented CLIFFORD
KREIZEL of Hacienda Heights
speaking on the subject of IVORY

AS A MEDIA OF EXCHANGE. Mr. Kreizel accompanied his talk with slides taken by himself during his three years spent in Greenland with the U.S. Air Force, according to the Club bulletin.

LERC COIN CLUB

The schedule of events for the September 4th meeting included a five card auction. The Sept. 18th meeting was a TRADE NIGHT and a BONUS DRAWING NIGHT.

The October meetings were scheduled for the first Wednesday of the month, October 2 and Wednesday October 16, starting promptly at 7.30 P.M. The Club announced its Coin Medal would be received in the early part of December, 1968.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

The guest speaker for the meeting of Setp. 6th, was Rev. THOMAS E. JACOBSON of Mission Viejo, Calif.. The title of his talk was A NUMISMATIC TOUR THROUGH TURKEY. Recently, Mr. Jacobson and family spent a two year of teaching duty in Izmir, Turkey, and while there pursued his hobby of numismatics.

The story of the SO-CALLED DOLLARS was told by JAMES RAY of Long Beach, Calif at the October meeting.

At the meeting of November 1, everyone in attendance had an opportunity to tell of their Numismatic interests in the form of a program of audience participation.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB

The display feature for the meeting of September 27th was devoted to JUNIORS ONLY.

NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL STAMP AND COIN CLUB

An educational numismatic "trip" to the beautiful Hawaiian islands was presented to the Nov. 4th meeting by Mrs. Laura Nemez.

NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The theme for the Sept. 17th meeting's displays was COMMEMORATIVE COINS OR MEDALS. The guest speaker was SOL TAYLOR of Whittier, Calif. telling about the ANA Convention at San Diego, Calif..

The theme for the November displays was WORLD WIDE. The speaker for the month was DON GORDON, talking on the subject, TALKING SLIDES ON MAJOR MINT ERRORS. Pat Kelly was thanked for the arrangements for the program.

NORWALK COIN CLUB

ALVA CHRISTENSEN of Temple City was the speaker at the Nov. 7th meeting.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB

An area of Numismatics that we seldom hear discussed in programs and forums was the topic the evening at the September 25th

eting. HERBERT M. BERGEN, Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association, spoke on **MODERATE DENOMINATIONS OF UNITED STATES COINS**. To support his talk he showed sets of Three Cent Silver and Nickel, Two Cent Pieces, and Twenty Cent Pieces, all in uncirculated and proof condition.

RICHARD J. TROWBRIDGE of Long Beach, Calif. spoke at the October 23rd meeting on the very interesting subject of **HISTORY AND COINAGE OF EDWARD VIII**.

MONA VALLEY COIN CLUB

The October 5th meeting was the occasion of the Club's **NINTH ANNUAL POT-LUCK DINNER**. Mark Ayers, Program Chairman, announced there would be a program in conjunction with the dinner.

EDLANDS COIN CLUB

The program for the meeting of September 10 was a **SWAP AND TRADE** session.

The subject of the program for the meeting of November 12th was **COINS OF RUSSIA**, with a fine display in support of the talk, given by TOM MONTGOMERY.

CKATOMICS COIN CLUB

The speaker for the meeting of September 23rd was Mrs. Xenia Krei- speaking on the subject of **THE COINS OF IRELAND**.

The main event of the evening of the October 28th meeting was a **TRADE AND SELL** feature.

There was a possibility of finding that much needed coin for filling that empty hole in the album.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB

The guest speaker at the September 12 meeting was FRED COOPS, a well known fellow club member and local dealer. His topic was **POLITICAL TOKENS**. This meeting was also a gathering of the **FLEE MARKETTERS**, in which members were permitted to bring numismatic material or just junk to sell or trade.

FRED COOPS, well known dealer of San Bernardino, brought the members attention to several of the new items of Numismatic supplies and literature that have come on the market the last few months. In addition to the above program, BRYAN BURKE, JR., program chairman, conducted a **Mystery Auction** strictly for fun. He auctioned 15 lots all wrapped up mysteriously, each package contained a coin of value and one held a Mexican 5 Peso gold piece. Members were given an opportunity to bid and try to guess by Bryan's clues, the exact contents of each package.

The meeting of November 14, was devoted to the **Annual Auction Night**.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB

The program for the Sept. 10th meeting was called, according to George Price the program chairman,

a SHOW AND TELL session. Members were invited to bring a favorite coin from their collection and tell, in three minutes, why it is their favorite coin.

George Price, program chairman, arranged for the following speaker at the October 8th meeting: Mr. JERRY DEETS speaking on the subject of COINS OF BRAZIL.

A RED BOOK QUIZ was conducted by George Price, program chairman, with prizes awarded to the knowing members.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB

The program for the meeting of September 18 was reports of the ANA Convention that was attended by many members of the Club.

HOW MUCH DID YOUR WIFE COST?. That was the title of the talk given at the October 16th meeting by one of the Club's own members, DR. LLOYD G. ERMSHAR.

Mr. HENRY HELLER was the guest speaker at the November 20th meeting speaking on HOW HE SPENT HIS SUMMER VACATION. There was question and answer period afterward.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB

An audience participation program was held at the Sept. 16th meeting. Several members were asked to speak briefly on how they started coin collecting.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

Mr. AL EDSON and DON

JURGENSEN discussed type sets within a continuing program of grading. The Club states this particular phase of our hobby seems to be most controversial and it was hoped much was learned from the discussion, held at the September 16, meeting.

MORT GOODMAN of Hollywood, Calif. was the speaker at the November 18th meeting. Mr. Goodman is well known in numismatic circles for his knowledge and displays of all phases of the minting processes. He is also an expert on Mint Errors and an authenticator of same. His talk this month was on the New minting process, a most timely and interesting subject.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMIS. SOCIETY

A talk on ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE was given at the September 13th meeting by HAROLD DONALD. Harold showed slides from the ANA library of slides, made available by the Numismatic Association of Southern California.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

SAM KOEPPPEL was the guest speaker at the meeting of Sept. 8th. Mr. Koepfel is a great Numismatist, and his programs are most unusual and always interesting.

WOODEN MONEY OF AMERICA was the subject of the program given by JOY PARRISH at the meeting of October 13th.

Mr. HARRY AL ELLIS, JR., a member of the Staff of the Equitable

avings and Loan Association in
ellflower was the featured speaker
r the November 10th meeting.

ORRRANCE COIN CLUB

The story of early silver
llars was heard at the meeting of
October 15. Mr. JAMES RAY of Long
ach, Calif. spoke on the subject
LVER DOLLARS PRIOR TO THE
ORGAN DOLLAR. Jim Ray is an
A.S.C. Board member and is well
own for his interesting talks on
mismatics.

RW SYSTEMS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION COIN CLUB

The October 9th meeting pro-
am was by BOB MUNDT, who is
all experienced in Coin Cleaning
cedures, gave a talk on COIN
LEANING, HANDLING AND
ORAGE.

PLAND COIN CLUB

A WHITE ELEPHANT SALE
s the event of the evening at the
ptember 21st meeting. There was
other additional program, for in
e past the SALE itself has always
vided sufficient entertainment
one evening, according to the
b Bulletin.

A TRIP THROUGH POLAND
D OTHER SURROUNDING COUN-
IES OF EUROPE, was the sub-
t of the talk given at the October
eting by TOM MONTGOMERY, Sr.
member of the Club.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB

The program for the meeting
was a very interesting film, A TRIP
THROUGH THE DENVER MINT.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB

The speaker for the meeting of
September 22, was GEROGE S.
DOOMBADZE, who was born a White
Russian. He was a member of Czar
Nicholas' Elite Private Guard and
holds the highest order of St. George,
which was awarded him by that last
Czar of Russia..He displayed many
of his decorations and orders. A
talented and trained speaker he
chose for his subject, SEVENTY
TWO YEARS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB

For the meeting of Sept. 13th
the Club returned to competitive dis-
plays. Suitable awards were won by
the top three displays. Each dis-
player also competed for a U.S. Proof
Set..

Nov. 8th meeting was devoted
primarily to the Juniors, members and
non-members. Attendance was about
105, half of that number being juniors.
Four very good exhibits were by the
juniors. First prize winner was award-
ed an Attache case; second prize a
pen and pencil set; third prize was
an Australian Proof Set. There was
also a Numisquiz in which the juniors
participated with the 3 top winners
receiving substantial prizes.

MEMBER CLUBS

- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB -- 805 E. Sycamore, Anaheim, Calif. -- 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA (Los Angeles Chapter) -- State Mutual Savings & Loan, 15th & Wilshire, Santa Monica, Calif. -- 1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.
- AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -- California Federal Savings and Loan -- Pico & Overland, Los Angeles, Calif. -- 4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB -- 1620 Truxton Police Dept. Base, Bakersfield, Calif. 1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB -- Westdale Savings & Loan, 2920 South Sepulveda Blvd. W. Los Angeles, Calif. -- 3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB -- Community Bldg., 647 San Vincent, West Hollywood, Calif. -- 2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY -- P.O. Box 1355, Santa Monica, Calif. -- Meets quarterly.
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION -- Secretary - Charles Colver, 611 N. Banna Ave. Covina, Calif. -- Meets twice a year at convention.
- CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -- Caltech Campus, Room 168, Church Bldg., 4800 Oak Grove, Drive, Pasadena, Calif. -- 3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB -- Grange Hall, S. Broad, San Luis Obispo, Calif. -- 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.
- COMPTON COIN CLUB -- Lueders Park, Bullis & Rosecrans, Compton, Calif. -- 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.
- CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB -- Acacia School Auditorium, 55 W. Norman Ave., Thousand Oaks, Calif. -- 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- CON. OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS -- International Hotel, Airport, Los Angeles. Meets Annually in Convention in June.
- COVINA COIN CLUB -- Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina, California ---- 3rd Wednesday, 8 p.m.
- CROWN CITY COIN CLUB -- Security 1st National Bank, 204 E. 6th St., Corona, Calif. 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB -- Veterans Memorial Bldg., Culver Blvd. & Overland Ave., Culver City, Calif. -- 1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS -- Irwin Elementary School, Mojave St., Victorville, Calif. 1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- DOUGLAS SANTA MONICA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -- Douglas Globemaster Grill, 2905 Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. -- 2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS, THE -- Downey Women's Club, 9813 S. Paramount Blvd., Downey, Calif. -- 1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB -- 932 S. Gerhart Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. -- 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.
- ECHO PARK COIN CLUB -- Echo Park Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Calif. -- 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- EL MONTE COIN CLUB -- El Monte Civic Center, 3130 N. Tyler, El Monte, Calif. -- 4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.
- ERROR CLUB OF HOLLYWOOD -- 1505 N. Edgemont St., Hollywood, Calif. -- Last Friday each month, 7.45 p.m. (6th Floor)
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS -- Eagles Hall, Alder & Arrow, Fontana, Calif. -- 2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

ORTY-NINER COIN CLUB -- Girl's Club House, South Gate Park, Tweedy & Southern, South Gate, Calif. -- 2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB -- Orange Hall, Century & Taft, Garden Grove, 4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB -- Plant Recreation Club House, 5th Ave. at Bellevue, Pomona, Calif. -- 4th Friday, 7.30 p.m.

EN CITY COIN CLUB -- 933 Yale Street, Santa Paula, California. -- 1st Friday, 7.30 p.m.

ENDALE COIN CLUB -- Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 401 N. Brand, Glendale, Calif. -- 2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

PEA COIN CLUB -- 1216 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, Calif. -- 3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

LLYWOOD COIN CLUB -- Federal Savings Building, Sunset and Vermont, Hollywood, Calif. -- Wnd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

EL COIN CLUB -- State Mutual Savings & Loan Bldg., 1505 Wilshire Blvd. Santa Monica, Calif. -- Last Sunday each month, 2.00 p.m.

KEWOOD COIN CLUB -- Del Valley Recreation Center, 4658 Woodruff Ave. Long Beach, Calif. -- 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

MIRADA COIN CLUB -- Charlotte Anthony School, 15920 Barbata at Alondro La Mirada, Calif. -- 3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

WINDALE COIN CLUB -- Hawthorne Memorial Center, 3901 W. El Segundo, Hawthorne, Calif. -- 3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

RC COIN CLUB -- Lockheed Recreation Center, 2814 Empire St., Burbank, Calif. -- 1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

NG BEACH COIN CLUB -- Mottell's Mortuary, 3rd St. & Alamitos, Long Beach, Calif. -- 1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

S ANGELES COIN CLUB -- Olympian Motor Hotel, Chariot Room, 1903 West Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. -- 1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

R VISTA COIN CLUB -- Mount Olive Lutheran Church, 14th & Ocean Park, Santa Monica, Calif.. 1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

NTEREY PARK COIN CLUB -- Service Clubhouse, 440 S. McPherrin Ave., Monterey Park, Calif.. -- 4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

THROP COIN CLUB -- 12626 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, California -- 2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

ORTH AMERICAN AVIATION-ROCKWELL CORPORATION STAMP AND COIN CLUB -- Recreation Hall, 5353 W. Imperial Highway, Los Angeles, Calif. -- 1st. Monday, 7.30 p.m.

ORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL STAMP AND COIN CLUB -- 12145 Woodruff, Downey, Calif. -- 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION -- P.O. Box 5075, San Jose, Calif. -- Meets annually in Convention.

ORTH HIGH SCHOOL STAMP AND COIN CLUB -- 182nd St. & Yukon Ave., Torrance, Calif. -- 1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

ORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB -- Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, Ventura at Laurel Canyon, Studio City, Calif. -- 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORTH VALLEY COIN CLUB -- 1309 Borden Street, Sylmar, California ---- 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB -- Hoxie Ave. School, 12324 Hoxie Ave., Norwalk. -- 1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

- ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB** -- Mariners Library Bldg., 2005 Dover Drive,
Newport Beach, Calif. -- 2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB** -- Fullerton Savings & Loan Building
200 W. Commonwealth, Fullerton, Calif. -- 4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- OXNARD COIN CLUB** -- 444 W. 2nd St., Oxnard, Calif. -- 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- PENNYS TO DOLLARS COIN CLUB** (Ralph's Market Employees Association) --
3410 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles, Calif. -- 1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB** -- North Ranchito School, 8837 Olympic Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif. -- 2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- PILLARS LIMITED** -- "La Casita" Bullocks Fashion Square, Sherman Oaks,
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB** -- 172 W. Monterey, Pomona, California,
1st. Saturday, 8.00 p.m.
- REDLANDS COIN CLUB** -- Provident Bank, 125 E. Citrus Ave. Redlands, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- ROCKATOMIC COIN CLUB** -- Rocketdyne, 6633 Canoga Ave., Canoga Park, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB** -- Recreation Center, 11th & E. Sts.,
San Bernardino, Calif. -- 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB** -- Lincoln Savings, Woodman & Riverside
8th Floor, Sherman Oaks, Calif. -- 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB** -- Huntington-Sheriton Hotel, 1401 South
Oak Knoll, Pasadena, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- SANTA ANA COIN CLUB** -- Recreation Clubhouse, 1104 W. 8th Sts., Santa Ana.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB** -- Recreation Center, Carillo & Anacapa Sts.,
Santa Barbara, Calif. 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.
- SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB** -- Veterans Memorial Bldg., Pine & North Price,
Santa Maria, Calif. -- 3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB** -- Larwin Community Center, Simi, Calif. --
3rd Sunday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS** -- California Savings & Loan,
Pico & Overland, West Los Angeles, Calif. -- 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS** -- San Gabriel Valley Chapter,
Wilshire Savings & Loan Bldg., Colorado & Myrtle, Monrovia, California. --
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOUTH EAST SIERRA COIN CLUB** -- 362 North Main Street, Bishop, California.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** -- For meeting
information write to: P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, Calif.
- SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB** -- 4441 W. Lennox Blvd., Inglewood, Calif. --
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.
- SUN CITY (CALIF.) COIN CLUB** -- Security Bank Community Room, Sun City --
2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- TRW SYSTEMS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION COIN CLUB** -- 2nd and 4th
Wednesdays, 12.00 Noon.
- TORRANCE COIN CLUB** -- 3855, 242nd Street, Torrance, California --
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- TUSTIN COIN CLUB** -- Tustin Youth Center, 600 W. 6th St., Tustin, Calif. --
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

LAND COIN CLUB -- 738 N. Euclid, Ontario, Calif. -- 3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.
LEY COIN CLUB -- Men's Club, Los Alamos, Calif. -- 2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
NDENBERG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -- Mesa Service Club, AFB, Vandenberg,
Calif. -- 1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
NTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB -- Ventura County Library, Elizabeth Topping Rm,
Ventura, Calif. -- 2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.
RDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB -- Masonic Temple, 7216 Valmont, Tujunga, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
ST VALLEY COIN CLUB -- Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley Ave.,
Reseda, Calif. -- 4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.
TTIER COIN CLUB -- Parnell Park, Scott Ave. & Lambert, Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

SER COIN CLUB --- Club House Number 2, Fontana,, California ---
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

FEBRUARY 13 through 16, 1969

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

WORLD'S FINEST REGIONAL CONVENTION

STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

PREPARE NOW FOR
THE WORLD'S FINEST REGIONAL CONVENTION
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 13 thru' FEBRUARY 16, 1969
Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

